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SCHWARTZ, ALBERT AND ROBERT W. HENDERSON. 1984. *Uromacer catesbyi.*

Uromacer catesbyi (Schlegel)

Dendrophis catesbyi Schlegel, 1837:226. Type-locality, "Ile de St.- Domingue." Syntypes, Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris, 8670-71 (sexes unknown) taken by Alexandre Ricord (date of collection unknown) (not examined by authors).
Uromacer catesbyi: Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854:721.

• CONTENT. Eight subspecies are recognized, *catesbyi, cereolineatus, frondicolor, hariolatus, inchausteguii, insulaevaccarum, pampineus,* and *scandax.*

• DEFINITION. An elongate *Uromacer,* but head less elongate than in congeners, and the head scales accordingly not highly modified. Ventrals are 157-177 in males, and 155-179 in females; subcaudals are 172-208 in males, and 159-201 in females. Total ventral scales (ventrals + subcaudals) are 332-383 in males, and 319-365 in females. The dorsum is green in adults, the individual scales usually not conspicuously outlined with black along their free margins; lower sides with or without a sharply contrasting white, pale green, or blue longitudinal line embracing scale rows 1 to 3 or any combination thereof. See subspecies definitions for additional coloration characters. Recent hatchlings are gray to tan dorsally and ventrally and the heads are green. There are 17 scales at midbody, reducing to 11 in both sexes. There is 1 loreal in all subspecies.

• DESCRIPTIONS. Schlegel's (1837) brief description of *D. catesbyi* is sufficient to allow the positive association of the name with this species and one of the subspecies. Boulenger (1894), Mertens (1939), and Cochran (1941) published scale counts and/or color data. Horn (1969) described scutellation and color variation, but his "gray morph" seems to be non-existent (Schwartz, 1970). The most modern and complete descriptions are in the latter paper.

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Mertens (1939, 1940), Cochran (1941), Horn (1969) and Henderson and Binder (1980) include photographs or line drawings illustrating head shape and scutellation.

• DISTRIBUTION. The species occurs throughout Hispaniola, and on Ile de la Tortue, Ile-à-Vache, Ile de la Gonâve, Ile Petite Cayemite, Ile Grande Cayemite, Isla Saona, and Isla Catalina.

• FOSSIL RECORD. None.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. The above papers comprise the basic systematic literature. Other works include those on: evolution, phylogeny and/or zoogeography (Horn, 1969; Maglio, 1970; Henderson and Binder, 1980; Schwartz, 1980); skull morphology (Maglio, 1970); Duvernoy's gland (Taub, 1967); polymorphism (Horn, 1969 [but see Schwartz, 1970]); ontogenetic color change (Henderson and Binder, 1980); head and body proportions (Henderson and Binder, 1980; Henderson et al., 1981; Henderson, 1982b); behavior and ecology (Werner, 1909; Mertens, 1939; Curtiss, 1947; Horn, 1969; Schwartz, 1970, 1979, 1980; Henderson and Binder, 1980; Henderson et al., 1981, 1982; Henderson, 1982a, 1982b; Henderson and Horn, 1983).

• ETYMOLOGY. The species is named for Mark Catesby, noted North American naturalist. The subspecies names are all derived from Latin, as follow: *cereolineatus,* "waxen" and "thread," in allusion to the white longitudinal lateral line; *hariolatus* meaning "predicted" in allusion to the fact that the north island (*sensu* Williams, 1961) population was expected to be distinct; *inchausteguii* in honor of Sixto J. Incháustegui, of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santo Domingo, República Dominicana; *insulaevaccarum,* a literal translation of Ile-à-Vache (island of cows), *pampineus,* "pertaining to vine tendrils or leaves;" and *scandax,* meaning "climbing."

1. *Uromacer catesbyi catesbyi* Schlegel

Dendrophis catesbyi Schlegel, 1837:226.
Uromacer catesbyi Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854:721.

• DEFINITION. A subspecies with a very low number of ventrals (161-169 in males, 156-172 in females), high number of subcaudals (188-202 in males, 173-190 in females), a prominent sky-blue lateral longitudinal line usually on scale row 2, but often including 1 and 3, upper surface of head immaculate green, and large size (snout-vent length 685 mm in males, 830 mm in females).

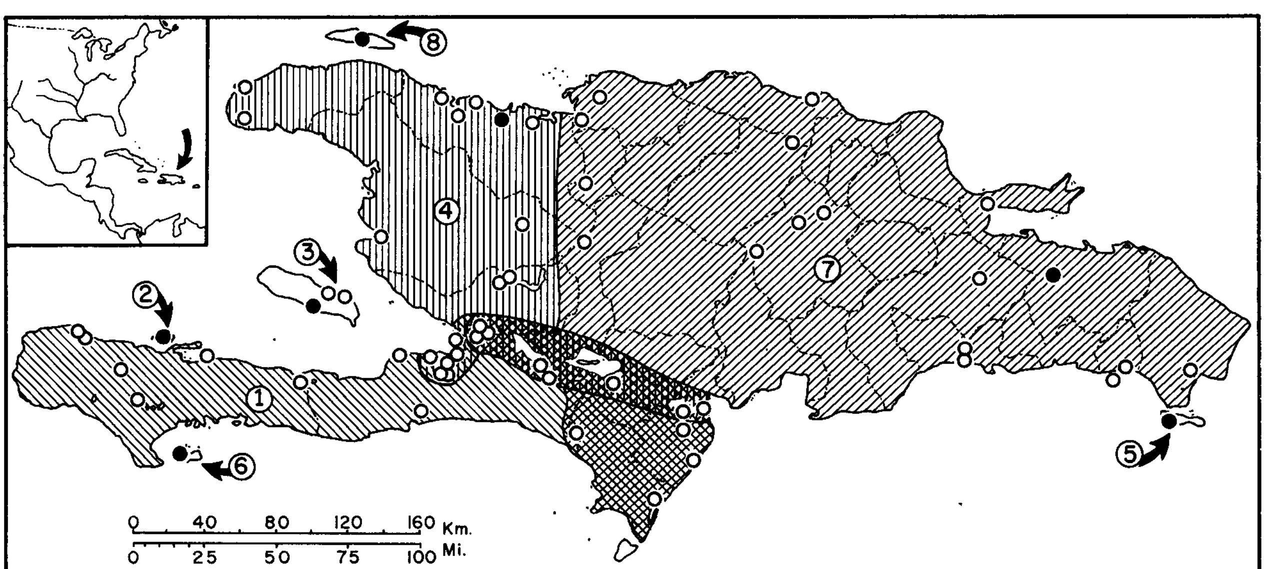
2. *Uromacer catesbyi cereolineatus* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi cereolineatus Schwartz, 1970:138. Type-locality, "vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grande Cayemite, Dépt. du Sud, Haiti." Holotype, MCZ 92074, adult male, taken by native collectors on 18 March 1966 (examined by authors).

• DEFINITION. A subspecies characterized by the combination of low number of ventrals (162-170 in males, 160-169 in females), high number of subcaudals (all males with incomplete tails; 177-185 in females); a white lateral longitudinal line on scale row 2, and upper surface of head immaculate green.

3. *Uromacer catesbyi frondicolor* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi frondicolor Schwartz, 1970:142. Type-locality, "Degoute, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti." Holotype, MCZ 93162, adult male, taken by George Whiteman in December 1965 (examined by authors).



MAP. Solid circles mark type-localities, hollow circles other localities. Overlapping shading patterns indicate areas of intergradation.

• Definition. A subspecies characterized by a combination of moderate to high number of ventrals (167–175 in males, 165–171 in females), (moderate ? to) very high number of subcaudals (192–208 in males, 175–180 in two females), no pale longitudinal line, the lower sides grading gradually (on the first 3 scale rows) from the light green venter to the dark green dorsum, upper surface of head immaculate green, and moderate size (snout-vent length 688 mm in males, 755 mm in females).

4. *Uromacer catesbyi hariolatus* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi hariolatus Schwartz, 1970:138. Type-locality, "2 mi. (3.2 km) W Trou du Nord, Dépt. du Nord, Haiti." Holotype, USNM 165936, adult male, taken by Richard Thomas on 8 April 1966 (examined by authors).

• Definition. A subspecies characterized by the combination of high to very high number of ventrals (162–177 in males, 167–176 in females), moderate to high number of subcaudals (183–203 in males, 177–194 in females), no pale lateral longitudinal line but lower sides grading gradually (on the first three scale rows) from yellowish green venter to dark green dorsum, upper surface of head immaculate green, and moderate size (snout-vent length to 645 mm in males, 790 in females).

5. *Uromacer catesbyi inchausteguii* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi inchausteguii Schwartz, 1970:143. Type locality, "environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana." Holotype, CM 45876, adult male, taken by native collectors on 28 December 1968 (examined by authors).

• Definition. A subspecies characterized by the combination of low to very low number of ventrals (160–167 in males, 160–168 in females), very low number of subcaudals (172–176 in males, 159–186 in females), no pale lateral longitudinal line, but lower sides (scale rows 1–3) a distinctly paler green than dorsum, all dorsal scales with a distinct black edging to give a definitely squamate appearance, upper side of head with dark green markings on a paler green ground, and small size (snout-vent length to 590 mm in males, 795 in females).

6. *Uromacer catesbyi insulaevaccarum* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi insulaevaccarum Schwartz, 1970:136. Type-locality, "western end, Ile-à-Vache, Dépt. du Sud, Haiti." Holotype, CM 45875, adult female, taken by native collectors on 4 August 1962 (examined by authors).

• Definition. A subspecies characterized by a combination of low number of ventrals (162–173 in males, 159–172 in females), moderate to high number of subcaudals (180–204 in males, 172–200 in females), a pale greenish lateral longitudinal line on scale row 2, occasionally involving a portion of scale row 3, upper surface of head immaculate green, and moderate size (snout-vent length to 615 mm in males, 800 mm in females).

7. *Uromacer catesbyi pampineus* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi pampineus Schwartz, 1970:139. Type-locality, "2.1 mi. (3.4 km) N Hato Mayor, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, MCZ 92075, adult female, taken by Ronald F. Klinikowski on 18 June 1963 (examined by authors).

• Definition. A subspecies with a moderate to high number of ventrals (161–174 in males, 163–171 in females), low number of subcaudals (172–189 in males, 162–183 in females), no pale lateral longitudinal line but lower sides blue-green to yellow-green on lowermost three scale rows, changing abruptly to green of dorsum, upper surface of head immaculate green, and small size (snout-vent length to 610 mm in males, 770 mm in females).

8. *Uromacer catesbyi scandax* Dunn

Uromacer scandax Dunn, 1920:43. Type-locality, "Tortuga Island, West Indies" (=Ile de la Tortue, Haiti). Holotype, USNM 59438, female, taken by W. L. Abbott in May 1917 (examined by authors).
Uromacer catesbyi scandax: Mertens, 1939:48.

• Definition. A subspecies of *U. catesbyi* characterized by a combination of high to very high number of ventrals (172 in single male, 172–179 in two females), high (?) number of subcaudals (187 in female with complete tail), no pale lateral longitudinal line and, apparently, lower sides not set off chromatically from the upper dorsum, and upper side of head with scattered darker areas (in life green?) on a paler ground at least in juveniles.

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